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INFORMATION REPORT

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Three Former GUS Plants now Assigned to the
Ministry of Mining and Smelting

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1. The following three East German plants were placed under the jurisdiction of the East German Ministry of Mining and Smelting by an official decree of the Coordinating and Control Office for Industry and Traffic dated 22 January 1953:

Leipziger Eisen und Stahlwerke VEB (formerly GUS)
Leipzig W 34, Gerhardt Allrodt Strasse
Stahlwerk Frankenleben VEB (formerly GUS)
Frankenleben, Kreis Merseburg
Elektro-Stahlwerk VEB (formerly GUS)
Leipzig W 35, Georg Schwarz Strasse 181-183

Leipziger Eisen und Stahlwerke (LES)

2. The Leipziger Eisen und Stahlwerke (LES) employs about 4,900 workers. The following are some of the leading personnel at the plant:

Plant Manager (fnu) Krause
Chief Engineer (fnu) Offermann
Business Manager (fnu) Fraurost
Labor Manager (fnu) Bollny
Cultural Director (fnu) Wetter

3. LES consists of a main plant in Leipzig and three branch plants in Lindenau, Koelkau and Boehlitz-Ehrenberg. Boehlitz-Ehrenberg is a training foundry (Lehrgiesserei), Lindenau a gray-iron foundry, and Koelkau a gray-iron foundry for machine casting (Maschinenfertigung).

4. The LES production program includes cast steel parts up to five metric tons in weight. About 60 percent of the castings are machine-molded (Maschinengeformt). The 1953 production plan is as follows:

steel castings 10,000 metric tons (of this amount about 7,000
metric tons are to be electric steel castings)

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malleable iron castings 5,500 metric tons
gray-iron castings 18,500 metric tons

Machine construction during 1953 will amount to approximately 9,000,000 DME.

5. The following equipment is in the plant:

3 Siemens-Martin furnaces (10 metric tons) in operation
2 Electro-furnaces (5 metric tons)
1 Electro-furnace (3 metric tons)

In the malleable iron foundry:

3 Siemens-Martin furnaces (10 metric tons) acidic
1 Siemens-Martin furnace (15 metric tons) acidic

In the gray iron foundry:

2 hot air cupola furnaces
8 normal cupola furnaces

In the gray iron foundry at the main plant:

1 oil-heated rotary drum furnace (Trommeldrehofen) for making alloyed gray iron castings

6. The bottlenecks in the steel-casting foundry, which are to be partially eliminated by 1953 investments, are the cleaning shop (Putzerai), the annealing furnaces and the mold-drying ovens. 1953 planned investments amount to 1,572,000 DME. The chief 1953 projects are the expansion of the cleaning shop, the construction of a polyclinic, the conversion of a generator and the construction of a clipper unit (Klipper-Anlage) for chain links. The main difficulties in the plant are shortages of allocations for the manufacture of machines and the shortage of steam power. Otherwise the situation is generally termed good.

Stahlwerk Frankenberg

7. The Frankenberg plant is a steel-casting foundry. It is an old plant and has more space than the Elektro-Stahlgußwerk. In January 1953 about 780 people were employed at the plant; 525 of these were production workers. The following are some of the leading personnel at the plant:

Plant Manager (fmu) Becker
Chief Engineer (fmu) Schicke
Business Manager (fmu) Kuehnau
Party Secretary (fmu) Loeffler

8. Stahlwerk Frankenberg has two 11-ton Siemens-Martin furnaces. In 1953 the plant is to produce 10,400 metric tons of steel castings. The production program includes cast steel parts up to five and six metric tons in weight; about 25 percent of this amount is machine-molded, the rest hand-molded. About 5,300 metric tons had been contracted for as of late January 1953. Preliminary contracts for the balance of the amount have been concluded. The capacity of the furnaces is greater than the amount which can be cast on the basis of the form surface (Formflaeche), so an expansion of the form surface will have to be undertaken.
9. No provisions have been made for funds for investment in 1953. There had been a plan for the allotment of 600,000 DME which was to be used to eliminate

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difficulties in procuring water and in building a transformer station. Water procurement at the plant is extremely bad, and every attempt will have to be made to make available the 200,000 DME needed for this phase of the project in 1953.

Elektro-Stahlgusswerk

10. Approximately 968 workers are employed at the Elektro-Stahlgusswerk. The main plant personnel are as follows:

Plant Manager (fnu) Franke
Chief Engineer (fnu) Tausel
Business Manager (fnu) Siemon
Labor Manager (fnu) Rachhaus
Party Secretary (fnu) Buerger

11. The plant is antiquated and poorly equipped; there is little chance of expanding the plant. It will be necessary, however, to use some investment funds to preserve the current quality of products. The plant has the following furnaces:

1. 8-ton Electro-furnace
1. 5-ton Electro-furnace
1. 1-ton Electro-furnace
1. 500-kilogram high-frequency furnace

12. The production program at Elektro-Stahlgusswerk consists of cast steel parts from electric steel castings up to four to five metric tons in weight. From 25 to 30 percent of the cast parts produced are machine molded; the rest are hand molded. About 30 percent of the production of the plant is cast alloyed steel. In 1953 8,000 metric tons of castings are to be produced. As of late January 1952 5,400 metric tons had been contracted for.

13. According to the 1953 investment plan, 397,000 DME is to be invested in the plant. The funds are to be used mainly to build up a 30 kV transformer station.

14. There are no really serious difficulties at the plant. Some articles are in short supply, however, such as scrap metal, electric power and such alloying elements as ferrovanadium and ferromolybdenum.

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